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HARYANA



**JULY
2025**



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Madhya Pradesh

Content

✂ Haryana Fines Firms for Illegal Waste Dumping in Aravallis	3
✂ 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' Intensifies in Haryana.....	3
✂ Surge in Narcotic Seizures in Haryana	5
✂ Haryana Revises Wages and Work Conditions	6
✂ Ganga Yamuna Link (GYL) Canal	7
✂ New Leave Policy: Promoting Workforce Participation for Female Employees	11
✂ Haryana Sets Benchmark in Criminal Justice Reform	11
✂ Donkey Route and Money Laundering	12
✂ Earthquake Hits Jhajjar	14
✂ Internet and SMS Services Suspended in Nuh.....	15
✂ Ashim Kumar Ghosh Appointed Governor of Haryana.....	15
✂ 21 st Death Anniversary of Swami Kalyandev Maharaj	17
✂ 2,000-year-old Buddhist Site Found in Haryana	18
✂ University of Southampton Opens India Campus in Gurugram	19
✂ Poshan App Glitches Disrupt Registrations in Haryana	19
✂ Haryana's First Climate Change Learning Lab.....	20
✂ Polygamy in Haryana and Haryana Family Identity Card.....	21

Haryana Fines Firms for Illegal Waste Dumping in Aravallis

Why in News?

The Haryana Forest Department has imposed a fine on three firms for illegally dumping construction debris and industrial waste in Nuh's **Aravallis forests**.

- Cases were registered under **sections 223(b) and 324(3) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023**, along with provisions of the **Environment Protection Act, 1986**.

Key Points

About Aravallis:

- The Aravallis is the **oldest fold mountain on Earth**. Geological studies indicate that it is three billion years old.
- It spans **from Gujarat to Delhi** (through Rajasthan and Haryana).
- The **highest peak** in the Aravalli Range is **Guru Shikhar Peak on Mount Abu**.

Impact on Climate:

- The Aravallis have an impact upon the climate of northwest India and beyond.
- During monsoons, the mountain range gently guides the monsoon clouds eastwards towards Shimla and Nainital, thus **helping nurture the sub-Himalayan rivers and feeding the north Indian plains**.
- During the winter months, it **shields the fertile alluvial river valleys of the Indus and Ganga** from the harsh **cold westerly winds** blowing in from Central Asia.

Ecological Role of the Aravalli Range:

- The Aravalli range acts as a natural shield against desertification by preventing the **eastward expansion of the Thar Desert**.
- It protects major cities such as Delhi, Jaipur, and Gurugram from desert encroachment and rising aridity.

Rivers:

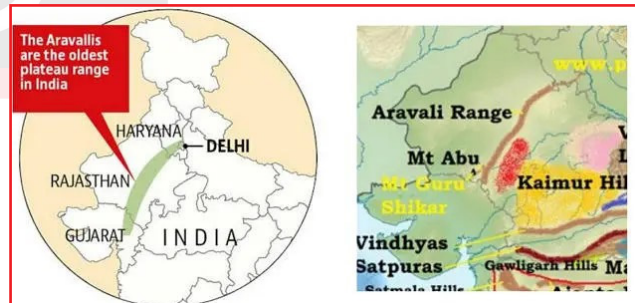
- The range serves as the origin point for several important rivers, **including the Chambal, Sabarmati, and Luni**.
- These rivers are crucial for agriculture, drinking water, and regional ecosystems across northwestern India.

Biodiversity Hotspot:

- The forests, **grasslands**, and **wetlands** in the Aravalli support numerous endangered plant and animal species, making it a critical ecological habitat.

Threats to the Aravalli Ecosystem:

- Deforestation, illegal mining, overgrazing, and human settlements** are accelerating land degradation across the range.
- These activities are damaging underground aquifers, drying lakes, and weakening the range's ability to support wildlife and biodiversity.
- The **Supreme Court** in 2009 ordered a **complete ban on mining** in the Aravalli hills of Faridabad, Gurgaon, and Nuh districts of Haryana.



'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' Intensifies in Haryana

Why in News?

The Haryana government has launched an intensified '**Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao**' campaign to improve the **sex ratio**.

- Due to ongoing efforts, Haryana's sex ratio improved to 906 (from 1st January to 30th June 2025), up from 904 during the same period in 2024, as per official data.

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Key Points

💡 Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Campaign (BBBP):

- ✦ BBBP is a centrally sponsored scheme launched to address the declining **Child Sex Ratio (CSR)**, prevent gender-biased **sex-selective elimination**, and promote the survival, protection, and education of the girl child.
- ✦ **Key Objectives:**
 - 📎 Improve the **Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)** by two points annually.
 - 📎 Achieve a sustained **institutional delivery rate** of 95% or above.
 - 📎 Increase the percentage of first-trimester **antenatal care** registrations and secondary education enrollment by 1% annually.
 - 📎 **Reduce dropout rates** among girls at the secondary and higher secondary levels.
 - 📎 Raise awareness about safe **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)**.

💡 Efforts to Promote Gender Equality:

- ✦ Under the BBBP, strict action will be taken **against sex-selective abortions**, including **cancelling licences of involved doctors**.
- ✦ **Birth registration camps** will be held in **economically weaker areas**, and awareness drives will be conducted to ensure all unregistered children are brought into the system.
- ✦ Increased monitoring will be done on suspected **In Vitro fertilization (IVF)** centres engaged in sex determination practices.



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Surge in Narcotic Seizures in Haryana

Why in News?

Haryana has witnessed a **sharp rise in the seizure of narcotics, particularly heroin and cocaine**, in the first half of 2025.

- According to the **Haryana State Narcotics Control Bureau (HSNCB)**, heroin seizures in the state more than doubled, while the quantity of cocaine recovered increased by over 14 times compared to the same period in 2024.

Key Points

- Rise in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Cases:**
 - Drug-related FIRs under the **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985** increased by 28.75%, with 1,858 cases registered from January to June 2025, compared to 1,657 in 2024 in Haryana.
 - Commercial quantity cases rose by nearly 29%, from 166 in 2024 to 233 in 2025—often involving organised trafficking groups.
- Drug Prevalence in India (Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) Data):**
 - Cannabis:** 3.1 crore people (2.8%) are cannabis users, with 72 lakh (0.66%) facing cannabis-related issues.
 - Opioid Use:** 2.06% of the population uses opioids, and nearly 0.55% (60 lakh) require treatment services for opioid dependence.
 - Sedative:** 1.18 crore (1.08%) individuals use sedatives for non-medical purposes.
 - Inhalant:** Inhalant abuse affects 1.7% of children and adolescents, significantly higher than the 0.58% prevalence in adults. Approximately 18 lakh children require assistance to address inhalant abuse.
 - Injecting Drug Use:** Approximately 8.5 lakh people inject drugs, known as **People Who Inject Drugs (PWID)**.

Related Measures:

Legislative:

- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985:** It regulates the production, manufacture, and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940** and the **Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITNDPS) Act, 1988** govern the legal framework for controlling and preventing drug trafficking and abuse.

Institutional Measures:

- National Investigation Agency (NIA):** It is the **Central Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency** in India.
 - It investigates cases with interstate and international links, including drug smuggling networks tied to terrorism, arms trafficking, and cross-border infiltration.
- National Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB):**
 - NCB** is a **nodal drug law enforcement and intelligence agency** of India. It coordinates with national and international agencies and participates in initiatives such as the **SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk (SDOMD)**.
- Other Enforcement Agencies:** The **Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)**, **Customs Department**, and various law enforcement agencies work together to curb drug trafficking.

Different Drug Types and Substances

Drug Type	Characteristics
Stimulants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulants stimulate the central nervous system, increasing alertness and physical activity. They can cause mood swings, insomnia, irregular heartbeat, and anxiety. Examples: Cocaine, Crack, Amphetamines, and inhalants like Amyl or Butyl Nitrites.

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Depressants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depressants, such as alcohol, barbiturates, and tranquilizers, slow down the central nervous system, causing relaxation. Alcohol abuse can lead to slurred speech, memory loss, and in severe cases, unconsciousness or death. Examples: Barbiturates and tranquilizers
Hallucinogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hallucinogens alter perception, causing emotional swings, paranoia, delusions, and confusion. Though not physically addictive, they can lead to lasting psychological harm. Examples: LSD, Ecstasy, Psilocybin (magic mushrooms).
Dissociative Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissociative drugs cause detachment from the body and environment, impairing motor functions and causing confusion. Examples: Ketamine, DXM (Dextromethorphan).
Opioids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are highly addictive and induce pain relief and euphoria. Examples: Heroin, Opium, Pharmaceutical painkillers (e.g., codeine, morphine).
Inhalants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalants can cause headaches, nausea, loss of coordination, and in severe cases, suffocation or death. Examples: Gasoline, Paint Thinners, Amyl Nitrite.
Cannabis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis, derived from the Cannabis sativa plant, is commonly used in forms like marijuana, hashish, and hash oil. Its abuse impairs memory, concentration, and can lead to paranoia, addiction, and long-term cognitive issues. Examples: Marijuana, Hashish, Hash Oil.

Haryana Revises Wages and Work Conditions

Why in News?

The Haryana government has announced a revision in wage structures for part-time and daily-wage workers, effective from **1st January 2025**, along with updates to leave entitlements and contract extensions for outsourced employees.

Key Points

Revised Wage Structures:

✦ Introduction of Two Salary Slabs:

- Employees earning a monthly wage of **₹19,900** will now receive a **daily wage of ₹765** and an **hourly wage of ₹96**.
- Part-time workers employed for **one hour daily throughout the month** will earn **₹2,487** under this slab.
- Employees in the second slab, drawing a monthly wage of **₹24,100**, will be entitled to a **daily wage of ₹927** and an **hourly rate of ₹116**.
- Workers in this category working **one hour per day for the full month** will now earn **₹3,012**.

✦ Objective of the Revision: The revised structure aims to **standardise wage payments** and promote **transparency and fairness** in remuneration for workers employed through the **Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam**.

Changes to the Haryana Civil Services (Leaves) Rules, 2016:

- ✦ **Group-C and Group-D regular government employees** will now be entitled to **compensatory leave** if they are required to work on a **notified public holiday**.
- ✦ The compensatory leave must be **utilised within one month** of the holiday worked on.

Extension of Employment Contracts:

- ✦ The tenure of workers hired under **Outsourcing Policy Part-2** has been **extended until 31 July 2025**.

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- ✦ This extension applies to outsourced employees working in various **government departments, boards, and corporations.**

Haryana Kaushal Rojgar Nigam (HKRN)

- 💡 **Establishment & Purpose:** It was established on **13th October 2021** under the **Companies Act, 2013.**
 - ✦ HKRN is the official portal for contractual recruitment in Haryana, aiming to ensure transparency, fairness, and efficiency in hiring.
- 💡 **Conducting Body:** Managed by the **Haryana Skill Development and Industrial Training Department.**
- 💡 **Function:** Centralizes the recruitment of Group B, C, and D staff for various government departments, boards, corporations, statutory bodies, and universities, replacing the earlier department-specific hiring to curb irregularities.
- 💡 **Key Responsibilities:** Collect data on contractual and DC rate staff, handle staffing requests, advertise vacancies, manage recruitment through tests, interviews, or skill assessments, and recommend suitable candidates.
- 💡 **Core Objectives:** Support candidates from disadvantaged backgrounds, ensure timely salary disbursement, and enforce the State Reservation Policy.

Ganga Yamuna Link (GYL) Canal

Why in News?

The **Haryana government** is actively exploring the construction of the **Ganga Yamuna Link (GYL) canal** to harness water from the **Ganga River.**

Key Points

- 💡 **Purpose of the Proposed Canal:**
 - ✦ The GYL canal is designed to **meet the increasing demand for drinking water and irrigation** in the **National Capital Region (NCR).**

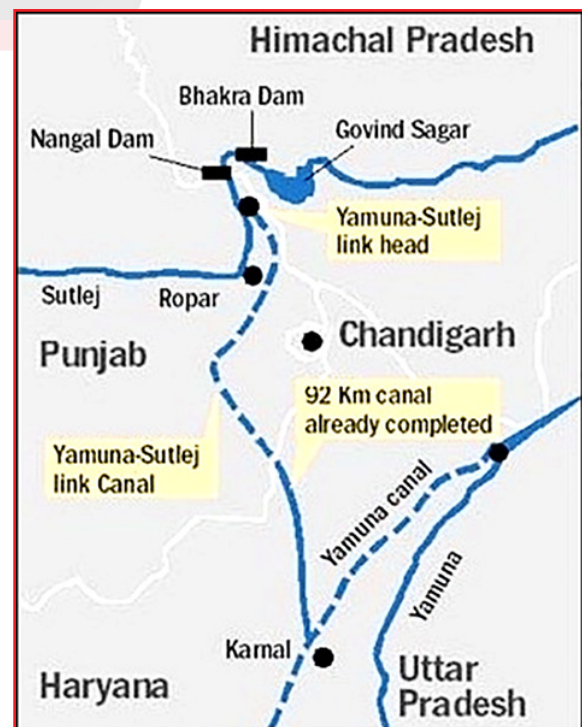
- ✦ The Haryana government **aims to complete the project by November 2031**, subject to approval and coordination.
- ✦ Punjab's continued refusal to complete the **Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal**, despite the **Supreme Court** backing Haryana's claim, is pushing the state to find new water alternatives.

Initial Support from Uttar Pradesh:

- ✦ During early discussions, the **Uttar Pradesh government** **informally agreed to the proposal** and suggested five potential routes to Haryana.
- ✦ These proposed channels include locations near **Hindon Barrier in Khatauli, Badruddin Nagar, Muradnagar, and Yamunanagar** to connect the Ganga's flow with the Yamuna.

Parallel Water Infrastructure Projects:

- ✦ Alongside the GYL canal, Haryana is also working to tap rainwater upstream of **Hathni Kund Barrage** by constructing a dam.
- ✦ Additionally, work on the **Keshau Dam project** is progressing, as part of broader efforts to strengthen water security.



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River Ganga



- 💡 It is the **longest river of India** flowing over 2,510 km of mountains, valleys and plains and is revered by Hindus as the most sacred river on earth.
 - ✦ The Ganga basin outspreads **India, Tibet (China), Nepal and Bangladesh** over an area of 10,86,000 Sq.km.
- 💡 In India, it covers states of **Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi** draining an area of 8,61,452 Sq.km which is nearly 26% of the total geographical area of the country.
 - ✦ It originates in the snowfields of the **Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas.**
- 💡 At its source, the river is called the Bhagirathi. It descends down the valley upto **Devprayag** where after joining another hill stream Alaknanda, it is **called Ganga**.
- 💡 The **principal tributaries** joining the river from the right are the **Yamuna and the Son**.
 - ✦ The **Ramganga, the Ghaghra, the Gandak, the Kosi and the Mahananda** join the **river from left**. The Chambal and the Betwa are the two other important sub-tributaries.
- 💡 The Ganga River basin is one of the most fertile and densely populated areas of the world and covers an area of 1,000,000 sq. km.
 - ✦ The **Ganges River Dolphin** is an endangered animal that specifically habitats this river.
- 💡 The Ganga joins the Brahmaputra in Bangladesh and continues its run under the name **Padma or Ganga**.
- 💡 The **Ganga widens out into the Ganges Delta in the Sundarbans** swamp of Bangladesh, before it ends its journey by emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

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Sutlej River



💡 **Origin and Course:**

- ✦ The Sutlej River is the **longest of the five tributaries of the Indus River** that give the Punjab region (meaning “Land of Five Rivers”) its name.
- ✦ It **originates from Lake La’nga on the northern slopes of the Himalayas** in southwestern Tibet at an elevation of over 15,000 feet (4,600 metres).
- ✦ The river flows northwestward and then turns west-southwestward through deep Himalayan gorges into Himachal Pradesh.
- ✦ It **enters the Punjab plains near Nangal**, continues southwestward, **receives the Beas River**, and then forms a 65-mile (105-km) stretch of the India-Pakistan border before entering Pakistan.

💡 **Irrigation and Utilisation:**

- ✦ It is heavily **used for irrigation purposes** in both India and Pakistan.
- ✦ Key irrigation projects include the **Bhakra-Nangal Project**, **Sirhind Canal**, and the **Sutlej Valley Project**.

💡 **Indus Waters Treaty and Water Sharing:**

- ✦ The Sutlej River was a source of water-sharing tension between India and Pakistan until the **Indus Waters Treaty of 1960** resolved the issue.
- ✦ **India has suspended the Indus Waters Treaty** until Pakistan ceases its support for **cross-border terrorism**.

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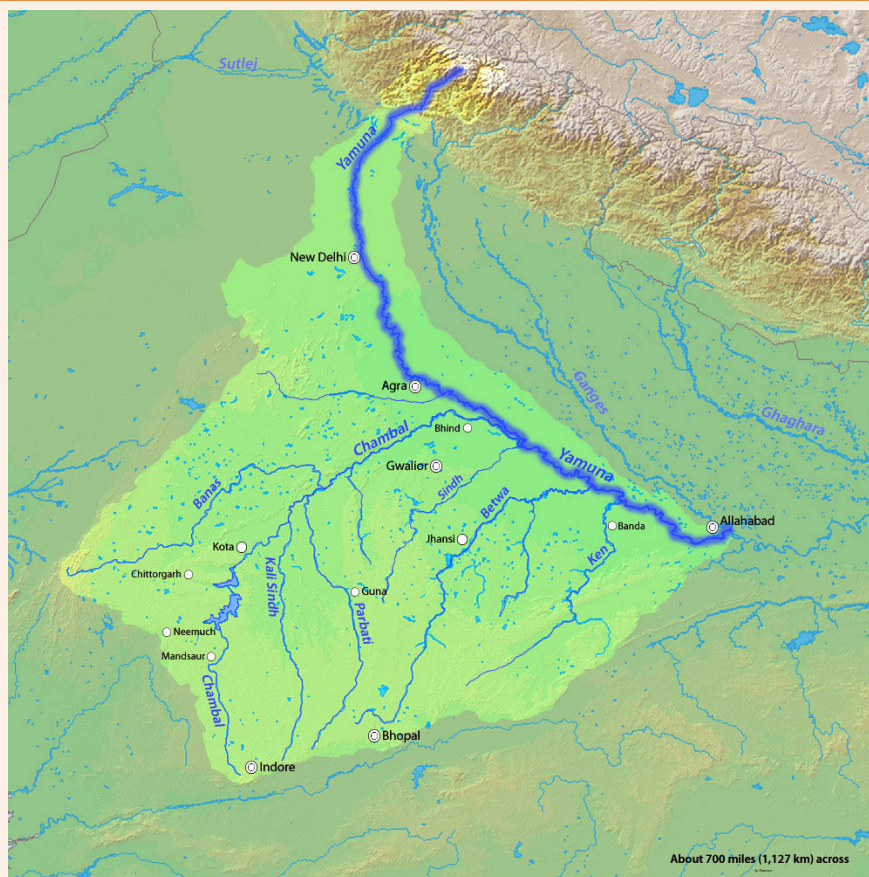
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Yamuna River



Origin and Course:

- ✦ The Yamuna River, **one of northern India's major rivers**, originates from the **Bandarpunch massif** in the Great Himalayas **near Yamunotri in Uttarakhand**.
- ✦ It flows southward through the Himalayan foothills and enters the **Indo-Gangetic Plain**, forming the border between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
- ✦ The Yamuna flows past several historically significant cities—Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Firozabad, and Etawah.
- ✦ At Prayagraj, it merges with the Ganga River forming the **Triveni Sangam**, a **sacred Hindu confluence**.

Religious Importance:

- ✦ The Yamuna is revered as one of the holiest rivers in Hinduism, second only to the Ganga.
- ✦ Its confluence with the Ganga at Prayagraj is the site of major religious festivals, including the **Kumbh Mela**, which draws millions of devotees every 12 years.
- ✦ **Tributaries:**

- ✦ The river receives important southern tributaries below Etawah, including the Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, and Ken rivers, enriching its flow and catchment area.

Pollution and Conservation Efforts:

- ✦ The Yamuna suffers from severe pollution, primarily from untreated sewage and industrial discharge.
- ✦ In the 1990s, the **Yamuna Action Plan**, supported by Japan, was launched to reduce pollution. While partially successful, challenges remain due to population growth and poor waste management.

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New Leave Policy: Promoting Workforce Participation for Female Employees

Why in News?

The Haryana government has **revised its leave policy**, under which female employees, including those working under the **Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam Limited (HKRN)**, will now be entitled to **two additional days of casual leave per month**, up to a maximum of 22 days per year.

- 💡 This initiative not only reflects **progressive governance** but also aims to encourage more women to join and sustain their participation in the workforce.

Key Points

- 💡 **Impact on Women's Workforce Participation:**
 - ✦ **Improved Work-Life Balance:** The extra leave provisions will provide female employees with the **flexibility to balance their personal and professional lives** better, which is crucial in improving **work-life balance**.
 - 📌 This is particularly important in a society where women often face greater familial responsibilities.
 - ✦ **Support for Health and Well-being:** The additional leave can be used for **personal health issues, family care, or other needs**, supporting a healthier and more productive workforce.
 - 📌 This is in line with global best practices that promote the physical and mental well-being of workers.
 - ✦ **Gender Inclusivity:** This policy is a **step forward in promoting gender equality** in the workplace by encouraging a more inclusive work environment.
- 💡 **About Haryana Kaushal Rozgar Nigam Limited (HKRN):**
 - ✦ HKRN was incorporated under the **Companies Act, 2013** on **13th October 2021**.
 - ✦ It has been established to **supply contractual manpower to government departments and agencies across Haryana**.

- ✦ The Nigam aims to carry out recruitment in a transparent, efficient, and equitable manner.
- ✦ HKRN serves as the **officially designated agency** for deploying contractual manpower in the state.
- ✦ **Focus Areas:**
 - 📌 Prioritises candidates from **socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds** in the recruitment process.
 - 📌 Ensures timely disbursement of salaries and benefits to all deployed personnel.
 - 📌 Strictly adheres to the **State Reservation Policy** while selecting candidates.

Haryana Sets Benchmark in Criminal Justice Reform

Why in News?

Haryana has emerged as a **leader in criminal justice reform** by delivering swift, victim-centric justice. The state has set a national benchmark by adopting advanced technology, upgrading **forensic infrastructure**, and providing intensive training under India's **new criminal laws**.

Key Points

- 💡 **Capacity Building Under New Criminal Laws:**
 - ✦ Haryana launched an extensive training programme, equipping over 54,000 police personnel in the detailed provisions of:
 - 📌 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)
 - 📌 Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS)
 - 📌 Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA)
 - ✦ **iGOT Karmayogi Platform:**
 - 📌 Over 37,800 police officers have been onboarded to the **iGOT Karmayogi platform**.
 - 📌 The platform supports self-paced legal education, making Haryana's digital skilling effort one of the largest among Indian states.
- 💡 **Digital Policing Through eSummon and eSakshya:**
 - ✦ Haryana has fully implemented platforms like:

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- ✎ **eSummon:** Over 91.37% of summons are now issued electronically.
- ✎ **eSakshya:** Records 100% of searches and seizures digitally.
- ✦ Around 67.5% of witness and complainant statements are now recorded via the eSakshya mobile app, ensuring transparent and standardized evidence collection.
- 💡 **Gender-Sensitive Justice Mechanisms:**
 - ✦ Haryana has established **Fast Track Special Courts** under the **POCSO Act 2012** in Gurugram, Faridabad, and Panchkula.
 - ✦ These courts ensure speedy trials in heinous crimes involving women and children.
- 💡 **New Provisions for Witness Examination:**
 - ✦ Under the new criminal laws, Haryana now allows witnesses to be examined at designated locations, expanding beyond traditional courtroom settings.
- 💡 **Enhanced Forensic Infrastructure:**
 - ✦ The state has deployed mobile forensic vans in every district (and two in larger ones).
 - ✦ Haryana has **invested Rs 68.70 crore in procuring advanced cyber forensic tools**, significantly strengthening investigation capabilities.

iGOT Karmayogi

💡 About:

- ✦ Managed by **Karmayogi Bharathas**, **iGOT Karmayogi** offers over 2,400 courses in 16 languages, all courses align with the indigenous **Karmayogi Competency Model** based on Indic wisdom and **Mission Karmayogi principles**.
- ✦ Karmayogi Bharat, a **100% government-owned not-for-profit Special Purpose Vehicle**, was incorporated under the **Companies Act, 2013**.

💡 Mission Karmayogi:

- ✦ It is **aimed at creating a professional, well-trained, and future-ready civil service** aligned with India's developmental priorities and national programs.

- ✦ The mission promotes a shift from rule-based to role-based training, and embraces a competency-driven approach that focuses on the right blend of **Attitude, Skills, and Knowledge (ASK)**.
- ✦ It follows the **70-20-10 model** (70% learning through experience, 20% via peers, and 10% from formal training). It also links learning with career goals and ensures objective performance evaluation.

Donkey Route and Money Laundering

Why in News?

The **Enforcement Directorate (ED)** carried out searches at different locations across Punjab and Haryana in connection with the **"donkey route"** case involving **illegal immigrants**, under provisions of the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002**.

Key Points

💡 The Donkey Route:

- ✦ The "Dunki" or "donkey" route has existed for decades, known for its perilous and illegal migration paths.
- ✦ It refers to the **long-winding**, often dangerous routes that people across the world take to reach the places they want to immigrate to. These journeys are undertaken due to a lack of requisite legal permits or financial resources.
- ✦ **Rise in Indian Illegal Immigration to the US:**
 - ✎ According to Pew Research Center, the **number of Indians illegally entering the US rose** from 8,027 (in 2018–2019) to 7.25 lakh (in 2022–2023).
 - 🌐 India is the only country in the top five sources of immigration to the US outside Latin America.
 - ✎ Since 2011, the undocumented Indian population in the US has grown by 70%.
 - ✎ US Customs and Border Protection data shows the sharpest increase occurred between 2020 and 2023.

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💡 Money Laundering:

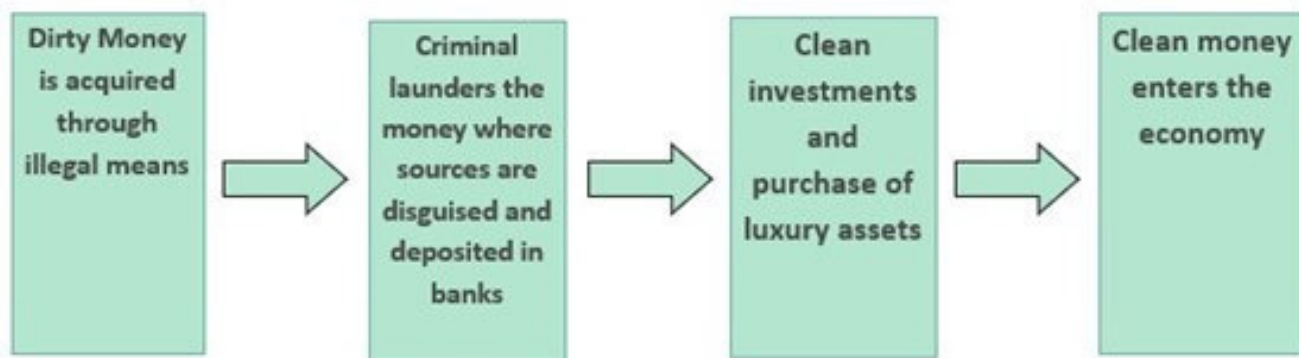
✦ About:

- 💡 Money laundering is a complex process used by individuals and organisations to conceal the origins of illegally obtained money. It involves making illicit funds appear legitimate through a series of transactions.

✦ Methods of Money Laundering:

- 💡 **Structuring (Smurfing):** Breaking up large amounts of cash into smaller, less conspicuous amounts that are then deposited into bank accounts.
- 💡 **Trade-Based Laundering:** Using trade transactions to move value across borders and disguise the origins of illicit funds.
- 💡 **Shell Companies:** Creating companies with no legitimate business activity to funnel illicit funds through legitimate-looking transactions.
- 💡 **Real Estate:** Purchasing real estate with illicit funds and then selling it to convert the value into legitimate assets.

How Money Laundering Works?



💡 Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) 2002:

✦ Key Provisions:

- 💡 **Defines money laundering** as concealment, possession, acquisition, or use of proceeds from crime, projecting them as legitimate assets.
- 💡 **Empowers the Enforcement Directorate (ED)** to investigate offenses, conduct raids, and attach proceeds of crime.
- 💡 **Mandates financial institutions** to report suspicious transactions to the **Financial Intelligence Unit – India (FIU-IND)** for scrutiny.
- 💡 **Establishes Special Courts** to expedite trials of money laundering cases, ensuring legal deterrence.
- 💡 **Includes a wide range of predicate offenses** under the **Schedule of Offenses**, covering economic offenses, corruption, drug trafficking, and terrorism.

✦ Effectiveness:

- 💡 **Stronger deterrence:** The PMLA deters financial crimes through strict investigation, prosecution, and asset confiscation in major fraud and economic offenses.

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- ✎ **Enhanced international cooperation:** India collaborates with Interpol and the **FATF (Financial Action Task Force)** to track illicit funds.
- ✎ **Better financial monitoring:** Banks and financial institutions are obligated to implement **Know Your Customer (KYC)** norms, reducing money laundering risks.

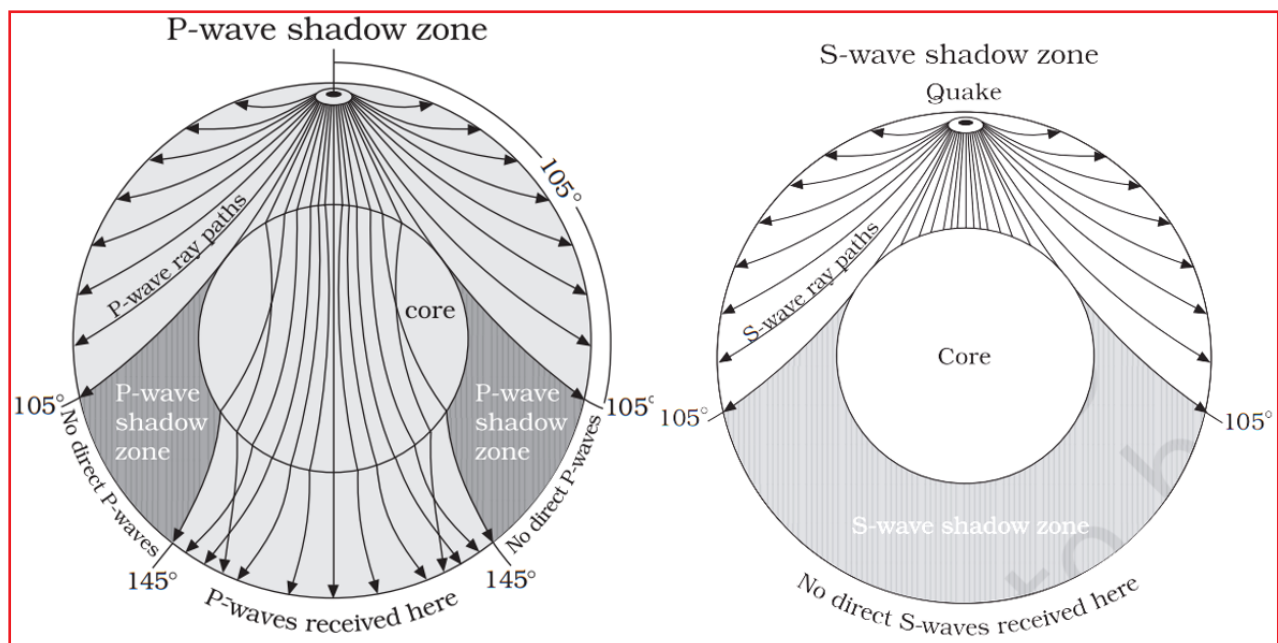
Earthquake Hits Jhajjar

Why in News?

A magnitude 4.4 **earthquake** with its **epicenter near Jhajjar in Haryana** struck on **10th July 2025**, triggering strong tremors across **Delhi-NCR**, including **Noida, Gurugram, Faridabad**, and nearby areas.

Key Points

- 💡 **About the Earthquake:** An earthquake is the **sudden shaking of the Earth's surface** caused by the **release of energy in the crust**, which spreads outward as seismic waves.
- 💡 **Cause of Earthquakes:** Earthquakes occur when **stress along faults in the Earth's crust overcomes friction**, causing rocks to suddenly slip and release energy as seismic waves.
 - ✦ The **focus** is the **point where the energy is released underground**, and the **epicenter** is the **surface point directly above it**, where shaking is strongest.
- 💡 **Types of Earthquake Waves:** Earthquake waves are of two types: **body waves** and **surface waves**.
 - ✦ **Body waves** travel through the Earth's interior and include:
 - ✎ **P-waves:** Fastest, travel through solids, liquids, and gases, with back-and-forth motion.
 - ✎ **S-waves:** Slower, move only through solids, with up-and-down motion.
 - ✦ **Surface waves** travel along the Earth's surface and are the **most destructive**, causing major damage.
- 💡 **Seismic Shadow Zones:** Shadow zones are areas on Earth's surface where **seismic waves are not detected**.
 - ✦ **P-wave shadow zone:** Between **105° and 145°** from the epicentre.
 - ✦ **S-wave shadow zone:** Beyond **105°**, as S-waves **cannot travel through liquids**.
 - ✦ These zones reveal the Earth's **layered structure**, including its **liquid outer core**.



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Types of Earthquakes:

- ✦ **Tectonic:** Most common; caused by plate movement along faults.
- ✦ **Volcanic:** Linked to volcanic activity in active regions.
- ✦ **Collapse:** Caused by cave or mine roof collapses.
- ✦ **Explosion:** Result of nuclear or chemical blasts.
- ✦ **Reservoir-induced:** Occur near large dams due to water pressure.

Measuring Earthquakes:

- ✦ **Richter Scale:** Measures **magnitude** (energy released), ranges from **0 to 10**.
- ✦ **Mercalli Scale:** Measures **intensity** (visible damage), ranges from **I to XII**.

Internet and SMS Services Suspended in Nuh

Why in News?

The Haryana government has **suspended mobile internet** and bulk SMS services in Nuh district for 24 hours as a precautionary measure to prevent unrest, maintain public peace, and curb the spread of misinformation.

Key Points

About the Order:

- ✦ The Haryana Home Department issued the suspension directive under:
 - ✍ Section 20 of the **Telecommunications Act, 2023**, and
 - ✍ Rule 3 of the **Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024**.
- ✦ The **order suspended** mobile internet services (2G/3G/4G/5G/CDMA/GPRS), bulk SMS services (except those related to banking and mobile recharge), and dongle-based internet access.
- ✦ Essential communication channels such as **voice calls, broadband internet, and corporate lease lines remain operational** to minimize disruption to the public.

Telecommunications (Temporary Suspension of Services) Rules, 2024:

- ✦ **Mandatory Publication:** All orders suspending telecom services, including internet shutdowns, must be published with **specific reasons, geographical area, and duration**.
 - ✍ The suspension duration cannot exceed **15 days**.
- ✦ **Competent Authority:** The suspension order can only be issued by the “competent authority,” which is the **Union Home Secretary** for the central government and the **State Home Secretary** for states.
- ✦ **Review Mechanism:** A review committee is required to meet within **5 days** of an order’s issuance to review its validity.
 - ✍ The central review committee is chaired by the **cabinet secretary**, while the state committee is chaired by the **chief secretary**.
- ✦ **Nodal Officers:** Licensed service providers must appoint a **nodal officer** per service area to receive and implement suspension orders.
- ✦ **Secure Communication:** Only officers ranked **superintendent of police** or higher can communicate these orders, in **writing or via secure electronic means**.

Note: In the *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India, Case 2020*, the **Supreme Court** emphasized that government-imposed **restrictions on Internet** access must be temporary, limited, lawful, necessary, and proportionate.

Ashim Kumar Ghosh Appointed Governor of Haryana

Why in News?

The **President** appointed Professor Ashim Kumar Ghosh as the new **Governor** of Haryana.

- ✦ **Pusapati Ashok Gajapathi Raju** was also appointed as the **Governor of Goa**, and **Kavinder Gupta** as the **Lieutenant Governor** of Ladakh.

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Key Points

Constitutional Functions of the Governor:

- ✦ **Executive Head of the State:** The Governor serves as the chief executive head of the state, functioning as a nominal authority while also **acting as an agent of the central government.**

✎ As per **Article 154**, all executive actions of the state government are carried out in the Governor's name, and under **Article 166**, rules for the transaction of business are formulated by the Governor.

✎ Additionally, the Governor appoints the **Chief Minister** and, on their advice, the Council of Ministers.

- ✦ **Legislative Role and Assent to Bills:** As the constitutional link between the state legislature and the Union, the Governor summons, prorogues, and dissolves the state assembly under **Article 174.**

✎ A Bill must receive the **Governor's assent to become law**, similar to the President at the Union level, or it may be reserved for the President's consideration under Article 200.

✎ The Governor plays a crucial role in the state's financial governance, as no Money Bill can be introduced in the assembly without their recommendation under **Article 207.**

● They also ensure **state finances comply with constitutional and fiscal responsibilities.**

- ✦ **Discretionary Powers and Role in Hung Assemblies:** The Governor exercises discretionary powers in certain situations, such as **recommending President's Rule under Article 356** or inviting a party to form the government in case of a hung assembly.

✎ They also **decide on matters where the Constitution grants them discretion,**

independent of the Council of Ministers' advice.

- ✦ **Role in Appointments and Administration:** The Governor appoints key functionaries, including the **Advocate General**, and members of the **State Public Service Commission** under **Articles 165 and 316.**

✎ They appoint **Vice-Chancellors** of state universities, which has been a contentious issue in recent years.

✎ This function ensures the smooth administration of the state, but must be exercised in consultation with the state government.

- ✦ **Role in Implementing President's Rule:** Under **Article 356**, if the Governor believes that the constitutional machinery in a state has failed, they can recommend President's Rule.

- ✦ **Judicial Powers:** The Governor of an Indian state holds pardoning powers under Article 161 of the Constitution, allowing them to grant **pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment for offenses against state laws.**

✎ However, this power is limited compared to the President's authority in cases of pardoning, as the **Governor cannot pardon death sentences or court-martial cases.**

- ✦ **Special Responsibilities for Scheduled Areas and Tribal Welfare:** In the states of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram**, the Governor has special powers over Scheduled Areas.

✎ These states are administered as **Autonomous Districts** under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

✎ They can intervene in tribal administration to protect indigenous rights and promote welfare policies.

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Governors of Haryana

Governors of Haryana	Tenure
Dharam Vira	1 st November 1966 - 14 th September 1967
Birendra Naryan Chakravarty	15 th September 1967 - 26 th March 1976
Justice Ranjit Singh Narula	27 th March 1976 - 13 th August 1976
Jai Sukhalal Hathi	14 th August 1976 - 23 rd September 1977
Sardar Harcharn Singh Brar	24 th September 1977 – 9 th December 1979
Justice Surjit Singh Sandhawalia	10 th December 1979 – 27 th February 1980
Ganpatrao Devaji Tapase	28 th February 1980 – 13 th June 1984
Sayed Muzaffar Husain Burney	14 th June 1984 – 21 st February 1988
Hari Anand Barari	22 nd February 1988 – 6 th February 1990
Dhanik Lal Mandal	7 th February 1990 – 13 th June 1995
Mahabir Prasad	14 th June 1995 – 18 th June 2000
Babu Parmanand	19 th June 2000 - 1 st July 2004
Om Prakash Verma	2 nd July 2004 - 7 th July 2004
Dr. Akhlaq-UR-Rahman Kidwai	7 th July, 2004 - 27 th July, 2009
Shri Jagannath Pahadia	27 th July, 2009 - 26 th July, 2014
Kaptan Singh Solanki	27 th July, 2014 - 24 th August 2018
Satyadev Narayan Arya	25 th August, 2018 - 07 th July 2021
Bandaru Dattatraya	7 th July 2021 - July 2025
Ashim Kumar Ghosh	July 2025- Present

21st Death Anniversary of Swami Kalyandev Maharaj

Why in News?

Haryana Chief Minister paid tribute to **Swami Kalyandev Maharaj Ji** on his 21st death anniversary at his Samadhi located in **Shukdev Ashram**, Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points

🔦 Tribute to Swami Kalyandev Maharaj:

- ✦ CM unveiled a **statue of Swami Kalyandev Ji Maharaj**, calling it a source of eternal inspiration for future generations.
- ✦ The CM also released an Odia book on Shukdev Tirtha.
- ✦ He also announced a grant of Rs 11 lakh for the construction of Haryana Bhawan at Shukdev Tirtha.
- ✦ He highlighted the saint's life of renunciation, service, and reform, rooted in humility and spiritual pursuit.
- ✦ He noted that thousands of years ago, **Maharishi Shukdev guided King Parikshit toward salvation** through the **Bhagwat Katha at this very site**.

🔦 About Swami Kalyandev Ji:

- ✦ Swami Kalyandev Ji Maharaj, born into a humble family, lived for 129 years and **devoted his life to knowledge, education, and social service**, which he considered his true religion.
 - 📎 This revered saint attained samadhi in the year 2004.
- ✦ He established several schools, colleges, and Gurukuls.
- ✦ He opposed untouchability, caste discrimination, and other social evils and promoted equality, love, and brotherhood.
- ✦ The Government of India honoured him with the **Padma Shri (1982) and Padma Bhushan (2000)**.
- ✦ **Swami Kalyan Dev Seva Trust:** The Swami Kalyan Dev Seva Trust established within the

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Shukdev Ashram, carries forward the legacy of service and compassion through various welfare initiatives.

- ✍ The trust extends support to the poor, the sick, and the underprivileged. It is actively engaged in the fields of education, healthcare, and social upliftment.

2,000-year-old Buddhist Site Found in Haryana

Why in News?

A team from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur has discovered signs of **ancient Buddhist stupas** and structural remains buried beneath the soil in the Yamunanagar district of Haryana.

Key Points

About the Research Findings

- 💡 **Discovery of Ancient Structures:** Signs of ancient structures, including **circular formations, walls,** and chamber-like rooms, were detected approximately 6 to 7 feet beneath the surface using advanced **Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) technology.**
 - ✦ This points to the possibility of a 2,000-year-old Buddhist site.
- 💡 **Survey and Location:** Initiated by the **Haryana State Department of Archaeology**, the survey aimed to uncover historical remains in areas like **Topra Kalan** and surrounding villages, where **old bricks are occasionally found**, indicating potential archaeological significance.
- 💡 **Evidence of a Buddhist Stupa:** GPR readings revealed **semi-circular structures**, leading researchers to hypothesize the **presence of an ancient stupa.**
 - ✦ Archaeological officials have corroborated this hypothesis, confirming the likely discovery of a stupa.
- 💡 **Significance:** These findings may date back to the **Buddhist era** or even the **Mahabharata period**, according to local oral traditions.

- ✦ They provide crucial insights into **ancient trade routes**, religious networks, and cultural exchanges in the subcontinent.
- ✦ If further excavations reveal similar structures, it could demonstrate the **widespread influence of this ancient culture.**

About Other Prominent Buddhist Sites in India

- 💡 **Bihar: Bodh Gaya** is the location where **Siddhartha Gautama** attained enlightenment under the Bodhi tree.
 - ✦ **Mahabodhi Temple**, a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** since 2002, marks the spot where Buddha achieved enlightenment.
 - ✦ **In Vaishali (Bihar)**, Buddha declared his imminent Parinirvana and preached his final sermon.
 - ✦ **Nalanda University** in Nalanda was a famous ancient center of learning, where Buddhist scholars from across the world gathered.
- 💡 **Uttar Pradesh:** At Sarnath, Buddha delivered his first sermon to his disciples, outlining the **Four Noble Truths** and the **Eightfold Path.**
 - ✦ Dhamek Stupa in Sarnath marks the site of Buddha's first sermon.
 - ✦ **Kushinagar** is the place where Buddha passed away and attained **Parinirvana (final nirvana).**
 - ✍ Ramabhar Stupa in Kushinagar is believed to be the place where Buddha was cremated.
- 💡 **Himachal Pradesh: Dharamshala**, especially McLeod Ganj, is home to the Tibetan Government-in-Exile and the Dalai Lama. It is a hub for Tibetan Buddhists.
- 💡 **Maharashtra: Ellora Caves** are a UNESCO World Heritage site, featuring **rock-cut temples** and sculptures of Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain traditions.
 - ✦ The **Ajanta Caves** are famous for ancient Buddhist monasteries and beautiful murals depicting Buddha's life.
- 💡 **Madhya Pradesh: Sanchi Stupa** is a UNESCO World Heritage site, known for its **Buddhist stupas**, monasteries, and pillars.

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University of Southampton Opens India Campus in Gurugram

Why in News?

The **Union Minister of Education**, along with the **Chief Minister of Haryana**, inaugurated the India campus of the University of Southampton in **Gurugram, Haryana**.

Key Points

About Campus of University of Southampton

- Significant Milestone in India's Education Sector: The University of Southampton—a **QS Top 100 global institution** and founding member of the UK's Russell Group becomes the **first foreign university** to operationalize a campus in India under the **University Grants Commission's (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India) Regulations, 2023**.

- The inauguration of the University's campus in Gurugram marks a key moment in India's higher education sector, celebrating **five years of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020**.

- Internationalization of Education under NEP 2020:** The Union Minister highlighted that this event strengthens the **education pillar of India-UK cooperation**, aligning with the **India-UK Roadmap 2030**.

- Campus Offerings and Programmes:** The Gurugram campus will offer **globally recognized undergraduate** and postgraduate programs, allowing students the opportunity to spend up to one year at the University's campuses in the **UK or Malaysia**.

Note:

- India is also expanding its global presence, with **IIT Madras** opening a campus in **Zanzibar** and **IIT Delhi** establishing one in **Abu Dhabi**.

About UGC (FHEI) Regulations, 2023

- The **UGC (FHEI) Regulations, 2023**, paved the way for foreign universities, ranked among the world's top 500, to **establish branch campuses in India**.

- The move aligns with the **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020**, envisioning a **legislative framework** for top global universities in India.

- The **NEP 2020** provided that selected universities, e.g., those from among the **top 100 universities in the world**, will be facilitated to operate in India.

University Grants Commission (UGC):

- UGC is a **statutory body** in India established in 1953 to coordinate, determine, and maintain standards of higher education.
- It was created by the Indian government through the **UGC Act of 1956**. The UGC's main functions include providing **recognition to universities**, disbursing funds, and advising the government on matters related to higher education.
- The UGC headquarters is located in **New Delhi**.

Poshan App Glitches Disrupt Registrations in Haryana

Why in News?

Glitches in the Centre's **Poshan Tracker app** are obstructing beneficiary registrations in Haryana, particularly in rural areas such as **Rohtak**.

- This has disrupted the delivery of dietary and nutritional benefits under the **Poshan Abhiyaan scheme**.

Key Points

- About the Poshan Tracker App:** It is an initiative of the **Union Ministry of Women and Child Development** aimed at monitoring the implementation of **Poshan Abhiyaan**.
 - Since 1st July 2025, the Ministry has mandated that all beneficiaries be registered on the app using facial recognition and **Aadhaar-based e-KYC**.
 - Additionally, children must be registered through the Aadhaar details of their parents or guardians.

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💡 **About the Poshan Abhiyaan:** It was launched in **2018** at **Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan**.

✦ It is the flagship programme of the **Ministry of Women and Child Development** aimed at improving nutritional outcomes.

✦ **Implementation in Haryana:**

📌 Poshan Abhiyaan is being implemented in **all districts of Haryana**.

📌 **Phase I:** The districts of **Nuh** and **Panipat** were selected.

📌 **Phase II:** Included 10 districts such as **Gurugram, Rohtak, Sonipat, Sirsa, and Karnal**.

📌 **Phase III:** The remaining districts were covered under

✦ **Objectives:** The mission aims to **prevent and reduce stunting and underweight prevalence among children aged 0–6 years**.

📌 It is while targeting a **reduction in anemia** among children (6–59 months), women, and adolescent girls aged 15–49 years, along with lowering the incidence of low birth weight.

✦ **Key Components:**

📌 **Growth Monitoring Devices** have been supplied to all **Anganwadi Centres** to track child development.

📌 **Smartphones and power banks** have been distributed to Anganwadi workers and supervisors for field-level data entry and reporting.

✦ **Community Behavioural Activities:**

📌 **Community-Based Events (CBEs)** are organized on the 8th and 22nd of every month at Anganwadi Centres with themes such as **Annaprashan Diwas** and **Suposhan Diwas**.

📌 **Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Days (VHSNDs)** are held on the 15th of each month in convergence with the Health Department, focusing on **immunization and health checkups**.

📌 **Poshan Pakhwada** is celebrated annually in **March**, and **Poshan Maah** is celebrated

in **September** to raise awareness on nutrition through campaigns, rallies, and community events.

State-Level Schemes under Mission Poshan 2.0 (Haryana)

💡 Under the **Mukhya Mantri Dudh Uphaar Yojana**, children are provided **200 ml of fortified skimmed milk** (with Vitamins A and D3) for six days a week at Anganwadi Centres.

💡 A **millet-based recipe book** has been launched to promote nutritious traditional foods, with Anganwadi workers conducting cooking demonstrations.

💡 The **Women and Child Development Department** has partnered with the **UN World Food Programme** to promote **food fortification** and strengthen the **Supplementary Nutrition Programme**.

💡 Haryana celebrates **Poshan Jagriti Maah and Pakhwada**, during which over **20 lakh nutrition awareness activities** are conducted.

💡 These activities include **Annaprashan ceremonies, growth monitoring drives, yoga sessions, and identification and referral of SAM (Severely Acute Malnourished) children**.

Haryana's First Climate Change Learning Lab

Why in News?

The **First Climate Change Learning Lab (CCLL)** of Haryana, located at the Thapli Nature and Ecotourism Centre in **Panchkula**, was inaugurated by the **Chief Minister**.

Key Points

💡 **Project Support:** The project is supported by the **German International Cooperation (GIZ)** under the Climate Adaptation, Resilience, and Climate Finance in Rural India (CAFRI II) project and backed by Germany's **International Climate Initiative (IKI)**.

✦ **CAFRI II** is an initiative under **Indo-German cooperation**, commissioned by the German

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Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by GIZ India together with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of India, and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

- 💡 **Management:** The CCLL is managed by Haryana's Forest Department.
- 💡 **Purpose:** The lab aims to serve as a hub for experiential and science-based learning on climate change, helping to educate the public about the impacts and solutions to climate change.
- 💡 **Significance:** The launch of this lab represents a significant step in Haryana's efforts to address climate change through education and scientific exploration.

Polygamy in Haryana and Haryana Family Identity Card

Why in News?

Recent data from the Haryana Family Identity Card (Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP)) has revealed that several individuals in the state have two or more wives.

- 💡 The data has been voluntarily shared by these individuals, reflecting personal details such as the number of wives and their children.

Key Points

- 💡 **Details from PPP Data:** There are 2779 people in Haryana who have two or more wives.
 - ✦ Of these, 2761 individuals have two wives, while 15 people have three, and 3 individuals reported having more than three wives.
- 💡 **Regional Statistics:** The highest number of people with two wives is found in Nuh, where 353 individuals have two wives.
 - ✦ Other districts with significant numbers include Ambala (87), Bhiwani (69), and Faridabad (267), among others.

Family Identity Card (Parivar Pehchan Patra) Scheme

💡 **Background:** The PPP scheme was formally launched in July 2019 to achieve the Haryana government's vision for 'paperless' and 'faceless' delivery of schemes, services, and benefits offered by the state government.

- ✦ Under this, each family is considered a single unit and gets an 8-digit unique identification number, called family ID.
- ✦ Family IDs are also linked to independent schemes like scholarships, subsidies and pensions, so as to ensure consistency and reliability.
- ✦ It also enables automatic selection of beneficiaries of various schemes, subsidies and pensions.

💡 **Objective:** The primary objective of Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP) is to create authentic, verified and reliable data of all families in Haryana.

Benefits of PPP:

- ✦ **Family as a Unit:** Union government's Aadhaar card contains an individual's details and does not cater to the entire family as a unit.
 - 📎 Although the ration card system is there, it is not updated and does not contain adequate family records.
- ✦ **Smooth Service Delivery:** Government services and schemes such as social security pensions, ration cards and birth, death, caste and income certificates etc. are being delivered by various departments of the Haryana government through PPP.
- ✦ **Beneficial for Migrant Workers:** Registration IDs are provided to those who live in Haryana but have not completed residency requirements.
 - 📎 This enables the State government to provide benefits such as rations from fair price shops, benefits of labour schemes, street vendors' support schemes, etc.



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Summary

Key Points

Details

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Summary

Summary